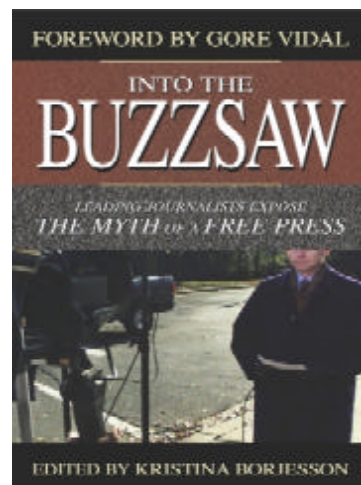


NOTABLE BOOKS FROM THE IRC COLLECTION

Into the Buzzsaw: Leading Journalists Expose the Myth of a Free Press

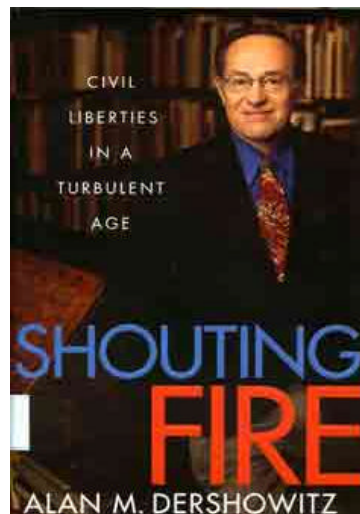


By Kristina Borjesson.
Prometheus Books;
February 2002; 275
pages, February, 2002,
ISBN: 0316181412

Significant stories by
investigative reporters do
not always reach the air or
find their way into print;
some of them get caught
in "the buzzsaw" that rips
through both their
reporting and their
reputations. Borjesson, an
Emmy Award-winning
reporter, pulls together 18
essays written by

journalists who have either personally experienced this buzzsaw or who have closely observed the media industry. Her own reporting on TWA Flight 800 for CBS made her a target of the FBI, who interfered with her investigative work. She was harassed, her computer and reporter's notebook were stolen, and in the end CBS fired her. The experience changed her perception of the media establishment. Her colleagues here detail accounts of their own buzzsaw encounters covering such stories as Florida's voting in the recent presidential election, Tailwind, a massacre during the Korean War, and CIA involvement with the drug trade. A biographical sketch precedes each piece. This book would have benefited from a more substantial introduction to provide adequate context, but Robert McChesney's closing essay on the history of professional journalism does underscore the fragile state of reporting. Recommended for all academic journalism collections and public libraries where media books circulate well. Judy Solberg, George Washington Univ. Lib., Washington, DC Copyright 2001 Cahners Business Information. (Library Journal)

Shouting Fire: Civil Liberties: Past, Present, and Future

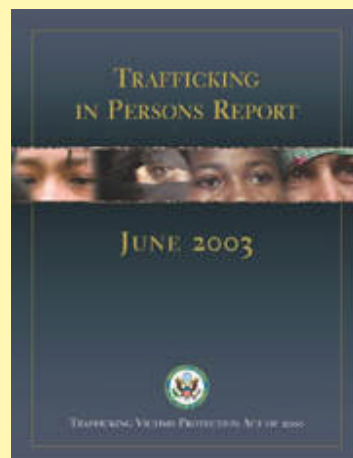


By Alan M. Dershowitz.
Little, Brown &
Company; January 2002;
550 pages, ISBN:
0316181412

Harvard law professor
Dershowitz, a noted
constitutional scholar,
advocates a new
analysis of rights based
upon human experience
of governmental
wrongs, that is, an
experiential approach to
"natural" rights. He
builds "a theory of rights
from the bottom up," by
examining the history of
injustices... and

advocating rights based on those historical lessons." This approach challenges existing classic legal approaches to rights, which generally argue that such rights come from the law or nature. In the first four chapters, Dershowitz develops this theoretical approach by exploring where rights come from and connections between rights and wrongs. Dershowitz shows that individual rights should trump the power of the state but that these rights must be consistently advocated. His view is distinguished from Ronald Dworkin's liberal natural law approach. The remaining 50 chapters contain new and previously published essays on most major civil liberties issues in the latter part of the 20th century, including discussion of the September 11 tragedies. Dershowitz's distinctive analysis of a rights framework will be an excellent addition to both public and academic libraries. Steven Puro, St. Louis Univ. Copyright 2001 Cahners Business Information. (Library Journal)

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000: Trafficking in Persons Report



The 2003 report details international and U.S. efforts to end trafficking in persons, to protect and help victims, and prosecute those who treat people like commodities or keep them in slave-like conditions. The report emphasizes the human side of trafficking through victim stories and highlights innovative measures some countries are using to prevent trafficking in persons, prosecute those who traffic in human misery, and protect those most vulnerable to this transnational crime....

This report is available at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2003/> or you can requested by e-mail (see p. 3)



No.14, July 28, 2003

Published by the Information Resource Center, U.S. Embassy Jakarta

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DEMOCRACY & HUMAN RIGHTS

1. A Boost or Bust for Democracy? How the Web Influenced Political Attitudes and Behaviors in the 1996 and 2000 Presidential Elections

By Thomas J. Johnson and Barbara K. Kaye. *Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics*, Vol. 8, No. 3, Summer 2003, pp. 9-34

The authors begin the article by positing that web proponents thought that the web would increase the democratic process by increasing the public's access to government officials and their power over them. Critics think that the web will create a divide between those who have access to technology and those who don't. This article reflects the results of a study of politically interested web users and their political attitudes and behaviors during the 2000 presidential election and compares the results with a similar study from the 1996 campaign.

2. Privacy Pleas

By Jeffrey Rosen. *New Republic*, May 26, 2003, pp. 19-21

The author contends that since September 11 Congress has been a more vigorous defender of liberty and privacy than the courts. Congress required the Pentagon to issue a report on the Total Information Awareness

Program and its impact on civil liberties prior to receiving funding. The administration has attempted to propose additional security measures, which Congress has resisted. Mr. Rosen describes the ways that Congress has taken the lead in regulating surveillance technologies and applauds their role in keeping the invasiveness of the new technologies in check.

3. The Democratic Derby: Win, Place or Show

By Charles E. Cook, Jr. *Washington Quarterly*, Vol. 26, No. 3, Summer 2003, pp. 207-218

Noted political observer Charles Cook discusses the link between presidential race fundraising and odds for successful party nomination for the presidency. With rare exceptions, the candidate with the largest war chest -- financial contributions from supporters -- will win the race. Using this criterion, the leading democratic candidate is currently John Edwards, a senator from North Carolina and a noted trial lawyer. Closely trailing Edwards is Senator John Kerry of Massachusetts. Winning the early primaries and the Iowa caucus "means everything," according to Cook. Even with the democratic nomination, the candidate will face a difficult road to the presidency, Cook contends, due to President George Bush's high job-approval ratings.

"The books, articles, and web sites described in the Article Alert were chosen to represent a diversity of views in order to keep the IRC users abreast of current issues and concerns in the United States. These items represent the views and opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect official U.S. Government policy."

ECONOMIC SECURITY & TRADE

4. A Survey of Capitalism and Democracy: Radical Birthday Thoughts

By Bill Emmott. *The Economist*, Vol. 367, No. 8330, June 28, 2003, pp. 3-7

This article, one of a three-part special series and written to commemorate the 160th anniversary of the magazine in which it is published, notes the strong link between the growth of free enterprise in the world in the past 50 years and the "impressive expansion" of political and civil freedoms. Author Bill Emmott says, however, that the challenge now for poor countries is to not retreat from market liberalism, as anti-globalists urge, but to further develop the institutions to promote it. Emmott also says that at the heart of capitalism's troubles are high executive salaries and too few corporate governance standards. The author concludes by saying that rich countries' economic agendas should include increases in foreign aid budgets and decreases in farm supports in order to give capitalism a chance to grow in poor countries. Liberalization of agriculture is, after all, he writes, supposed to be at the center of the current round of trade negotiations.

5. Asymmetric Globalization: Global Markets Require Good Global Politics

By Nancy Birdsall. *Brookings Review*, Vol. 21, No. 2, Spring 2003, pp. 22-27

Birdsall, president of the Center for Global Development, says that while globalization does not cause poverty, it does not necessarily help all the world's poor -- some developing countries that have opened their markets have remained poor because prices for their commodity exports have plunged. Others have opened their financial markets, only to be hit by financial crises that hurt the working poor and emerging middle class. Corruption has boomed as some developing countries have opened their markets without adequate regulation. Meanwhile, Birdsall says, wealthy countries can manipulate global rules on trade and immigration to the disadvantage of poorer countries. Both proponents and opponents of market-led globalization, she says, need to join to create a new global politics to deal with the global economy. Multilateral institutions must become more representative, wealthy countries must open their borders to more goods and people from the developing world and spend more on foreign aid.

GLOBAL ISSUES

6. Spam Wars

by Evan I. Earsz. *Technology Review*, Vol. 106, No. 6, July/August 2003, pp. 32-39

More than 13 billion unsolicited commercial e-mail messages flood the Internet daily. This "spam", which accounts for more than 50 percent of all messages sent, clogs e-mailboxes, wastes workers' time, and is expected to continue growing rapidly. Software

companies, Internet service providers, research firms and others are fighting spam from several angles -- developing and using blocking and filtering software, changing how e-mail is sent, and prosecuting e-mailers who violate anti-spam laws. The author reviews the state of each of these tactics and notes that those fighting spam hope "that e-mail as we know it won't be destroyed in the process".

POLITICAL SECURITY

7. It's War! Fighting Post-11 September Global Terrorism Through a Doctrine of Preemption

By Richard H. Shultz and Andreas Vogt. *Terrorism & Political Violence*, Vol. 15, No. 1, Spring 2003, pp. 1-30

Shultz and Vogt make a strong argument that President Bush has grasped the nature of asymmetrical warfare by advocating the use of preemptive strikes against terrorist groups. They say that al-Qaida has mastered the techniques of asymmetrical warfare, which cannot be prevented by deterrence or containment. They note that terrorist groups are non-state actors, "whose capacity to operate has been greatly enhanced by globalization, organizational networking and information-based technology." In addition, these groups are aided in their terrorist campaigns by legitimate states and private and public organizations who provide funds and other assistance. And the authors says the terrorist groups "employ stealth and deception to attack in unconventional and asymmetrical ways." They argue that the lessons from September 11th required a fundamental reevaluation and overhaul of U.S. strategic policy for combating terrorism, and the Bush administration correctly did that with the addition of preemptive military options to the U.S. National Security Strategy.

8. The Democratic Party and Foreign Policy

By Dana Allin, Philip Gordon, and Michael O'Hanlon. *World Policy Journal*, Vol. XX, No. 1, Spring 2003, pp. 25-35

The authors believe that the Democrats' defeats in the 2002 midterm elections were a result of their ceding the foreign-policy agenda to the Republicans, and attempting to steer the public debate toward domestic issues. The Democrats' failure to articulate a convincing alternative to the Republicans' foreign-policy agenda will have ramifications for domestic issues as well, by consolidating Republican control of the White House and Congress. The authors say that the Democrats need to "rediscover enlightened nationalism," and move beyond peace-movement dogma of the 1960s and 1970s. The Democrats can play up their traditional emphasis on maintaining international alliances, say the authors, noting the Bush administration's unilateralist record to date, and its entanglement with domestic right-wing interests in a variety of issues such as family planning, the environment and the International Criminal Court. They note that "if the Democrats are to have any hope of returning to power in 2004, or even of running competitively and keeping the U.S. two-party system healthy and balanced in the coming decade, they will have to convince the American people that they are as capable as Republicans of protecting the United States from terrorism and other security threats."

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

9. Liberal Education: Why Developing Countries Should Not Neglect It

By David Bloom and Henry Rosovsky. *Liberal Education*, Vol. 89, No. 1, Winter 2003, pp. 16-23

Developing countries around the world have generally regarded liberal education as a luxury they cannot afford, instead favoring specialized professional or vocational training as more immediately useful to their societies' well-being. Liberal education has also been shunned as elitist and representative of the values of former Western colonial occupiers. The authors argue, however, that liberal education is vital to the development of their societies, noting that business and political leaders are more likely to be innovative and responsive to local needs if they have been exposed to a broad range of studies. Additionally, a well-educated populace is more likely to provide a counterbalance to unchecked dictatorial power, and will have a greater tolerance for differences of opinion. They believe that teaching students "how to think, not what to think," will enable them to better respond to social and economic changes.

The Internet Public Library in United States

<http://www.ipl.org>

The Internet Public Library (IPL), is a public service organization and learning/teaching environment at the University of Michigan School of Information. It provides library services to Internet users. Activities include: finding, evaluating, selecting, organizing, describing, and creating information resources; and providing direct assistance to individuals. The IPL uses a learn-by-doing approach to train information professionals and students to work in an increasingly digital environment. The IPL also develops technology and best practices for providing library services via the Internet, including digital reference service and collection management; conducts research aimed at improving our services and increasing the body of knowledge about digital libraries and librarianship, and shares what it has learned with the professional community. The IPL participates in efforts to create and promote relevant standards, disseminates technology and practices to others, develops relationships with organizations pursuing similar goals, provides leadership in these activities and develops a model and plan for long-term sustainability and growth for these services.

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☐ Trafficking in Persons Report (see p. 4)

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